

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCE IN MITCH
ALBOM'S NOVEL : *THE FIRST PHONE CALL FROM HEAVEN* INTO
TELEPON PERTAMA DARI SURGA BY JULANDA TANTANI**



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**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCE IN MITCH
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Abstract

The research paper studies about the translation variation of compound sentence in Mitch's Albom novel *The first Phone Call from Heaven*. The study aims at classifying the type of sentences which translated from the compound sentence, classifying the techniques used by the translator in transferring the compound sentence.

The research paper is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is compound sentence in Mitch's Albom novel *The first Phone Call from Heaven* and its translation *Telepon Pertama dari Surga* by Julanda Tantani. The data are translation variation of compound sentence and the techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. The data are collected from both books by using documentation method. The researcher applies comparison in analyzing the data of the study.

The results of the research show that first, compound sentences are translated into 3 type of sentences. From 160 data, there are 149 data or 93,12% of compound sentence translated into compound sentence, 7 data or 4,37% of compound sentence translated into complex sentence, 4 data or 2,5% of compound sentence translated into simple sentence. Second, the researcher found 9 techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. From 160 data, there are 86 data of pure borrowing, 14 data of naturalized borrowing, 25 data of addition, 4 data of generalization, 1 data of amplification, 7 data of particularization , 8 data of modulation, 39 data of transposition and 1 data of reduction.

Keywords: *translation variation, translation techniques, compound sentence.*

1. Introduction

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for people in the world. Many books and materials about technology and science and also novel are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people. Bell (1991: 5) stated that "Translation can be defined as expression in other language (TL) of what has been in another source language, preserving semantics and stylistic equivalence".

Translation is not an easy work, since each language has its own rules and system. Besides, translation involves a skill, an art, and science. In this case, the researcher focuses the study on the translation of compound sentence. The English compound that contains two independent clause can be translated into Indonesian in different order. There are compound sentence translated into compound sentence, compound sentence translated into complex sentence, and compound sentence translated into simple sentence. The researcher also analyze the translation techniques used by translator in transferring source language into target language.

Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* and its translation are chosen as the object of this research because there are many compound sentence in this novel. When the readers read the novel, they usually don't care about the structure, they don't know the translation techniques used by the translator in transferring source language into target language . Having such problem, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to study the classification of sentence and to explain the translation techniques used in the novel.

2. Research Method

In doing the research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative study, intended to classify the object of the research. The data are in the forms of English compound sentences and their translation into Indonesian found in source novel and the translated one. The data source of this research is Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* and its translation *Telepon Pertama dari Surga* that is translated by Julanda Tantani. The technique of analyzing data is comparing TL text and SL text. This is conducted as (1) reading both original and the translations *The First Phone Call from Heaven* and *Telepon Pertama dari Surga*, (2) Identifying the English compound sentence and their translation, (3) Collecting the data of compound sentence (4) Coding the data. The technique analyzing data used in this research is comparing between source language and target language as (1) Classifying the data by giving code as explained, (2) determining the variation in translating of compound sentence from SL into TL, (3) classifying the techniques used by the translator in transferring the compound sentences, (4) drawing conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

3. Finding and Discussion

After collecting the data, the researcher gets 160 data of English compound sentences from the novel *The first Phone Call from Heaven*. Firstly, all the data are analyzed and classified into three classifications in terms of the type of sentence. Secondly, each type of sentence is analyzed based on the techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. Based on the analyzed data, the research are elaborated below.

a. Translation Variation of Compound Sentences Found in Novel *The first Phone Call from Heaven*.

1) Compound Sentence Translated into Compound Sentence.

In this research, the writer finds 149 data or 93.12 % of compound sentence translated into compound sentence and the meaning of the sentence does not change in target language.

001/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : She ignored the ring and dug her nails into the plastic.

TL : *Dia tidak mengacuhkan deringan tersebut dan menancapkan kuku-kuku jarinya di plastik itu.*

The English sentence uses coordinate conjunction *and*, which indicates that it is a compound sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction *and* above is to add an idea. The compound sentence consists of two independent clauses. Independent clause is a sentence which should contain a subject and a predicate at least. The first main clause is *She ignored the ring*, the main clause has a subject *She*, a predicate *ignored*, and an object *the ring*. The second main clause (*She*) *dug her nails into the plastic*. The independent clause also has a subject (*She*), a predicate *dug*, and an object *her nail into the plastic*. The English compound sentence is also translated into compound sentence in Indonesian because it has the coordinate conjunction *dan*. In Indonesian translation, the translator transfer the SL into *Dia tidak mengacuhkan deringan tersebut dan menancapkan kuku-kuku jarinya di plastik itu*. the compound sentence has two main clause. The first main clause is *Dia tidak mengacuhkan deringan tersebut*. Here the word *Dia* function as subject, *tidak mengacuhkan* as predicate, and

deringan tersebut as object. Then, the second main clause is *(Dia) menancapkan kuku-kuku jarinya di plastik itu*. The word *(Dia)* as a subject, *menancapkan* as a predicate, and *kuku-kuku jarinya* as the object.

2) Compound Sentence Translated into Complex Sentence.

In this research, the writer finds 6 data or 4.37% of compound sentence translated into complex sentence in Indonesian translation.

009/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : He tried cradling it in his palms, but that felt like an offering.

TL : *Dia berusaha menimangnya di telapak tangan, seperti cara seorang anak kadang-kadang membawa tas sekolahnya.*

The English sentence uses coordinate conjunction *but*, which indicates that it is a compound sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction *but* above is to contrast. The compound sentence consists of two main clauses. The first main clause is *He tried cradling it in his palms*. The word *He* functions as subject, *tried* as predicated, and *cradling it in his palms* as the object. The second main clause is *that felt like an offering*. The word *that* functions as subject, *felt like* as predicate, and *an offering* as the object. The compound sentence is translated into complex sentence in Indonesian translation. The translator transfer the SL into *Dia berusaha menimangnya di telapak tangan, seperti cara seorang anak kadang-kadang membawa tas sekolahnya*. The sentence use subordinate conjunction *seperti* which indicated the complex sentence. The complex sentence has one Independent clause and one dependent clause. The independent clause in the sentence is *Dia berusaha menimangnya di telapak tangan*. Here, *Dia* function as subject, *berusaha* as predicated and *menimangnya di telapak tangan* as the object. The second is dependent clause *seperti cara seorang anak kadang-kadang membawa tas sekolahnya*. The word *Seperti* function as subordinate conjunction, *cara seorangf anak*, functions as subject, *kadang-kadang* as adverb of time, *membawa* as predicate, *tas sekolah* as the object.

3) Compound Sentence Translated into Simple Sentence

In this research, the writer finds 4 data or 2.5% of compound sentence translated into simple sentence in Indonesian translation.

010/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : She had fallen into depression and teared up at the mere mention of his name.

TL : *Wanita itu terpuruk dalam depresi semenjak kematian anak laki-laki mereka.*

The English sentence uses coordinate conjunction *and*, which indicates that it is a compound sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction *and* above is to add an idea. The compound sentence consists of two main clauses. The first main clause is *She had fallen into depression*. The word *She* functions as subject, *had fallen* as predicate and *into depression* as the object. The second main clause is *(She) teared up at the mere mention of his name*. *She* functions as subject, *teared up* as predicate and *at the mere mention* as the object. The compound sentence is translated into simple sentence in Indonesian translation. The translator transfer the SL into *Wanita itu terpuruk dalam depresi semenjak kematian anak laki-laki mereka*. The simple sentence must have subject and predicate at least. Here, the sentence has phrase *Wanita itu* functions as subject, *terpuruk* as predicate, *dalam depresi* as object and *semenjak kematian anak laki-laki mereka* as the adverb of time.

b. Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) in Sutopo (2014: 62-69) defines that “translation technique as a procedure to analyze and classify how equivalence translation in progress and can be applied to various units lingual. There are 19 techniques in translation namely, adaptation, amplification, borrowing(pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing), calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, variation, translation, addition, delmon.

1) Pure borrowing

Translator borrows the words from source language because there are no equivalent words in the target language. So, the words in source language are fully borrowed.

002/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : A clerk had hit the lottery for **\$28,000** and three officers were debating what they'd do with such luck.

TL : *Seorang karyawan baru memenangkan lotere sebesar \$28,000, dan tiga petugas sedang asyik memperdebatkan apa yang mereka lakukan seandainya mereka yang memenangkan lotere tersebut.*

The translator transfers English compound sentence into Indonesian compound sentence, one technique used by the translator in this sentence is adoption. Here, the translator adopts **\$28,000** from SL into TL.

2) Naturalized borrowing

Naturalized is one of the techniques used by the translator to equalize the meaning of the target language towards the source language by borrowing the source language's term, then the spelling and the pronunciation is adjusted with the target language.

001/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : She ignored the ring and dug her nails into **the plastic**.

TL : *Dia tidak mengacuhkan deringan tersebut dan menancapkan kuku-kuku jarinya di **plastik** itu.*

The translation technique used by translator in transferring this sentence is adaption. The translator adapts the word *plastic* into *plastik*. Meaning that the translator adjusts the spelling and pronunciation.

3) Addition

Addition is one of the techniques used by the translator to reach equivalence of meaning between the SL and the TL. Here, the translator adds the information when the reference of the source language is not existed in the target language.

002/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : A clerk had hit the lottery for \$28,000 and three officers were debating what they'd do with such luck.

TL : *Seorang karyawan baru memenangkan lotere sebesar \$28,000, dan tiga petugas sedang **asyik** memperdebatkan apa*

yang mereka laku kan seandainya mereka yang memenangkan lotere tersebut.

From the data above, the translator used addition technique to adds some word in the sentence. The translator adds the word *asyik* in the target language. The word is not existed in the source language but it does not change the meaning.

4) generalization

The realization of this technique is to use a term which is more common or more neutral.

103/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : He went to the kitchen and poured himself a glass of bourbon.

TL : *Dia pergi ke dapur dan menuang segelas kecil wiski untuk dirinya sendiri.*

From the data above, the translator used generalization techniques in transferring the source language into target language. Here the translator transfers the word *bourbon* into *wiski*. The word *bourbon* is the kinds of whiskey, and the translator transfers it into generalization that is *wiski*.

5) Amplification

Amplification is a technique that explicit translation or paraphrase an implicit information in the source language into target language.

115/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : He had been letting his young deacon, Joshua, handle the Bible studies recently, but he'd felt compelled to make the effort tonight.

TL : *Akhir-akhir ini dia membiarkan diakonnya yang masih muda, Joshua, menangani Studi-studi Kitab suci, tapi malam ini dia merasa terdorong untuk menanganinya sediri.*

From the data 115/ FPCH/TPDS above, the translator used amplification techniques in transferring the source language into target language. Here, the translator amplifies the word *Bible* into *Studi-studi Kitab suci*.

6) Particularization

Realization of this technique is to use the term which more concrete or precision.

003/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : She gripped her handbag and began to cry.

TL : *Katerine mencengkeram tas tangannya dan mulai menangis.*

From the data above, the translator used particularization techniques in transferring the source language into target language. Here the translator transfers the word *she* into *Katerine*. The translator used this technique in order to make the target language to be specific.

7) Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique in which the translator uses to change the viewpoint.

007/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : He reached his destination and wiped his boots on thatched
mat that read DAVIDSON & SONS.

TL : *Dia tiba di tujuannya dan menggosakkan sepatu botnya di
keset jerami bertulisan "Davidson & Sons".*

From the data above, the translator used modulation techniques in transferring the source language into target language. Here the translator transfers the word *that read* into *bertulisan*. The translator used this technique in order to adapt the target language to be different viewpoint but the meaning is still same.

8) Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique used for changing grammatical category.

020/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : She died two year ago, but her soul is alive in heaven.

TL : *Dia meninggal dua tahun lalu, tapi rohnya tetap hidup di
syurga.*

From the data above, the translator used transposition techniques in transferring the source language into target language. Here, the translator transfers the word *alive* into the word *hidup*. The word *alive* functions as adjective but in target language the word *hidup* functions as verb.

9) Reduction

Reduction is a technique used by the translator to reduce the translation in target language.

013/ FPCH/TPDS

SL : He reached for a cigarette and looked around this cheap, unfamiliar apartment, a second-story walk-up, heated by a radiator furnace.

TL : *Dia memandang ke seputar apartemen asing ini, yang Terletak di lantai dua, dipanasi tungku radiator.*

From the data above, the translator used reduction techniques in transferring the source language into target language. In this case, some words in the sentence are removed. The translator removes *reached for a cigarette* and *this cheap*. The reduction in target language does not change the meaning.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer comes to the conclusion as follows.

- a. From 160 data, there are 3 types of sentences which translated from compound sentence, namely compound sentence translated into compound sentence, compound sentence translated into complex sentence, compound sentence translated into simple sentence.
 - 1) There are 149 data or 93.12% from 160 data of compound sentence translated into compound sentence.
 - 2) There are 7 data or 4.37 % from 160 data of compound sentence translated into complex sentence.
 - 3) There are 4 data or 2.5% from 160 data of compound sentence translated into simple sentence.
- b. From 19 translation techniques, there are 9 techniques used by the translator in translating novel the first phone call from heaven into *Telepon Pertama dari Surga*, namely pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, addition, generalization, amplification, particularization, modulation, transposition, reduction.
 - 1) There are 86 data of pure borrowing technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL.
 - 2) There are 14 data of naturalized borrowing

technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 3) There are 25 data of addition technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 4) There are 4 data of generalization technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 5) There is 1 data of pure amplification technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 6) There are 7 data of particularization technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 7) There are 8 data or 5% of modulation technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 8) There are 39 data transposition technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL. 9) There is 1 data of reduction technique used by the translator in transferring SL in TL.

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